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SOURCE Sluzbeni List, FNRJ, Vol IX, No 2, 1953OFFICIAL DECREE ON SALARIES IN THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S MILITIA

The following Decree on Salaries in the People's Militia, signed by Marshal Tito on 10 January 1953 and endorsed by Edvard Kardelj, President of the Federal Council for Legislation and Development of the People's Authority, became effective 13 January 1953.

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. This decree prescribes the salaries of militiamen, noncommissioned officers, and officers of the People's Militia. The term "officer" includes generals of the Militia.

Article 2. Salaries of militiamen, noncommissioned officers, and officers of the People's Militia are determined according to their position and years of service on the basis of a graduated salary scale outlined in Article 3 of the Basic Decree on Positions and Salaries of Employees of State Agencies.

Article 3. Each salary grade for militiamen, noncommissioned officers, and officers of the People's Militia includes periodic pay increases which are a composite part of the basic salary.

Article 4. Officers of the People's Militia in prescribed organizational positions receive a position allowance.

Article 5. Militiamen, noncommissioned officers, and officers of the People's Militia receive, in addition to their basic salary, a supplementary allowance for service in the Militia.

Article 6. Militiamen, noncommissioned officers, and officers of the People's Militia can be granted upon occasion supplementary pay for special

- 1 -

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achievements on duty. These supplements must not exceed the sum provided for such purposes in the budget. Approval for such supplements is given by the federal or republic Minister of the Interior.

II. SALARIES

Article 7. Officers of the People's Militia are classified according to the following salary grades:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Salary Grade</u>
Second lieutenant	XIV
Lieutenant	XIII
Captain	XII
Captain First Class	XI and X
Major	IX and VIII
Lieutenant Colonel	VII and VI
Colonel	V and IV
Major General	III
Lieutenant Colonel General	II

Article 8. Noncommissioned officers of the People's Militia are classified according to the following salary grades:

Junior sergeant (mladji vodnik) -- grades XV and XIV

Senior sergeant (stariji vodnik) -- grades XIII and XII

Article 9. Militiamen are classified according to the following salary grades:

Militiaman-trainee -- grade XVIII

Militiaman -- grades XVII, XVI, and XV

Article 10. For officers of the People's Militia there is one periodic pay increase in salary grades VI, X, and XIII. For noncommissioned officers, there are three periodic pay increases for junior sergeants in grade XIV, sergeants in grade XIII, and senior sergeants in salary grade XII. For militiamen there are four periodic pay increases in salary grade XV.

Periodic pay increases in grades XV, XIV, XIII, and XII are 400 dinars a month; in grade X, 500 dinars; and in grade VI, 700 dinars.

Article 11. Upon first entering the service, a militiaman is classified as militiaman-trainee, grade XVIII.

After completing a 3-year training period, a militiaman-trainee is promoted to militiaman, salary grade XVII.

Militiamen are promoted to succeeding grades every 3 years.

Article 12. When first entering service or upon receiving a promotion to a rank in which there are two grades, a noncommissioned officer or officer of the People's Militia is placed in the initial salary grade corresponding to the rank.

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

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A noncommissioned officer or officer is ordinarily promoted after 3 years of service to the higher salary grade provided for the rank.

Article 13. A militiaman or officer of the People's Militia who has satisfactorily completed 3 years in the highest salary grade of his rank, but has not been promoted to a higher rank, receives periodic pay increases. In like manner, noncommissioned officers of the People's Militia receive periodic pay increases after 3 years of service in the highest salary grade of their rank, if such an increase is provided for that grade.

Periodic pay increases are given for every 3 years of satisfactory service.

If a militiaman or noncommissioned officer of the People's Militia is promoted to a higher rank, where the salary is lower than his former salary including periodic pay increases, he receives his former salary.

III. POSITION ALLOWANCE

Article 14. A position allowance is given to officers of the People's Militia whose organizational position calls for such an allowance. Organizational positions which draw position allowances, and the classification grades (listed in Article 15 below) are determined by the Yugoslav Minister of Interior.

Article 15. Positions which draw a position allowance are classified into the following grades with monthly allowances as follows:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Allowance (dinars)</u>
I	3,000 - 6,000
II	2,000 - 4,000
III	1,500 - 3,000
IV	1,000 - 2,000
V	800 - 1,500
VI	500 - 1,000
VII	300 - 600

IV. SPECIAL ALLOWANCE FOR SERVICE IN THE PEOPLE' MILITIA

Article 16. A special allowance for service in the People's Militia is given according to rank or profession as follows:

	<u>Allowance (dinars)</u>
Militiaman-trainee and militiaman	1,500
Noncommissioned officers	1,800
Second lieutenants and lieutenants	3,000

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

	<u>Allowance (dinars)</u>
Captains	3,800
Captain First Class, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel	4,000
Generals	5,000

The special allowance given to militiamen-trainees, militiamen, and noncommissioned officers who are on duty in border areas or in special units can be increased up to 500 dinars upon the approval of the competent authorities.

Noncommissioned officer commanders of People's Militia stations receive an allowance of 2,000 dinars.

V. Other Regulations

Article 17. Provisions of this decree are effective from the day militiamen, noncommissioned officers, and officers of the People's Militia enter on duty until the end of the month in which they are discharged from duty.

A noncommissioned officer or officer of the People's Militia who has been newly assigned or promoted to a higher rank begins receiving his new salary the first of the month following the month in which his new assignment or promotion took place.

Article 18. A position allowance dates from the first of the month following the month in which assignment to the new position is made.

Article 19. Payment of a salary of a higher salary grade and periodic pay increases date from the first of the month following the month in which they became effective.

Approval of a promotion to a higher salary grade or of a periodic pay increase is made by the officer in charge of promotions.

Article 20. A militiaman, noncommissioned officer, or officer of the People's Militia who has been released from a specific duty continues to receive the salary of his former grade until his new assignment is made effective.

Article 21. Militiamen, noncommissioned officers, and officers of the People's Militia who are attending militia schools or other schools for additional training are entitled to the same perquisites as prior to attendance.

Article 22. Militiamen, noncommissioned officers, and officers of the People's Militia who, because of disciplinary violation, are sentenced to have their promotion delayed, will have their promotion delayed for the period the court has set.

A militiaman, noncommissioned officer, or officer of the People's Militia against whom disciplinary or criminal proceedings are under way may not receive a promotion or periodic pay increase.

If such an individual is released or the proceedings against him are suspended, he regains rights to the time involved.

- 4 -

RESTRICTED

STAT

RESTRICTED

Article 23. A militiaman, noncommissioned officer, or officer of the People's Militia who is removed from duty because he has been imprisoned or under investigation for a criminal offense, or because criminal proceedings are under way against him, loses all former salary and allowance rights. If the militiaman, noncommissioned officer, or officer of the People's Militia was entitled to a children's allowance at the time of his removal from duty, allowance payments will continue during his imprisonment or investigation until he is sentenced.

After he is sentenced, the children's allowance continues to be paid to the remaining parent or guardian provided he finds employment (regardless of the duration of such employment), or if he does not find employment, provided he reports to the employment bureau and continues to do so until the bureau finds employment for him or until he, himself, finds employment.

A special commission in the republic budget agency, which includes a representative of the Ministry of the Interior in addition to a representative of the agency, may rule that, in cases described in the first paragraph above, specific assistance payments be made to the militiaman, noncommissioned officer, or officer which will not exceed half his basic salary. In deciding upon this assistance, the commission will give consideration to the economic and family background of the individual in question.

The militiaman, noncommissioned officer, or officer of the People's Militia against whom criminal court proceedings have been suspended, who has been declared innocent, or against whom a charge has been dropped, but not through incompetence on the part of the court, may file a complaint against the state with the competent regular court for compensation for lost pay. The commission of the republic budget agency may rule that assistance be given to him, regardless of whether he filed a suit for compensation. In determining the amount to be paid for compensation, the court will take into consideration the amount of assistance that may have been extended.

If a militiaman, noncommissioned officer, or officer of the People's Militia has been removed from duty as described in the first paragraph above, has been sentenced to a prison term of more than 8 days, fined a penalty of more than 10,000 dinars, sent for security reasons to other quarters, or discharged for disciplinary reasons, he loses all rights to compensation for pay, but can still be a recipient of assistance.

Article 24. If criminal proceedings are initiated against a militiaman, noncommissioned officer, or officer of the People's Militia for an offense which calls for a jail sentence of more than 6 months or a lesser penalty, but the offense was connected with his regular duties and it would not be in the interest of the service that he remain on duty, he may be relieved from duty. In this case, he has a right to indemnity amounting to approximately one third of his earnings. If he has a family to support he is entitled to one half his earnings and an allowance for dependent children.

After he is sentenced, the children's allowance continues to be paid to the remaining parent or guardian provided he finds employment (regardless of the duration of such employment), or if he does not find employment, provided he reports to the employment bureau and continues to do so until the bureau finds employment for him or until he, himself, finds employment.

A militiaman, noncommissioned officer, or officer of the People's Militia described in the first paragraph of this article, who has been declared innocent or the charge against him dropped, but not because of incompetence on the part of the court, or against whom court proceedings have been suspended, may file a complaint against the state with the competent regular court for compensation for lost pay.

- 5 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

In all other cases of criminal offense or disciplinary violation, the militiaman, noncommissioned officer, or officer of the People's Militia may be released from duty, but he has full right to his pay and allowances.

Article 25.. When a militiaman, noncommissioned officer, or officer of the People's Militia has been released from duty in compliance with the preceding articles, he may be discharged from the service.

Article 26. If a court sentence is reversed in a new trial, the service status of the individual concerned will not be considered as having been severed.

In such a case, the militiaman, noncommissioned officer, or officer of the People's Militia may file a complaint against the state with the competent regular court for compensation for lost pay. The commission of the republic budget agency may rule that assistance be given him, regardless of whether a suit for compensation has been filed.

Article 27. New officers entering the People's Militia who have just graduated from school are entitled to a single special clothing allowance amounting to a month's basic pay corresponding to their rank.

Article 28. If a militiaman, noncommissioned officer, or officer of the People's Militia is discharged from service, after 6 years of satisfactory service in the People's Militia, the Yugoslav Army, or some other branch of government service, he is entitled to a bonus as follows:

1. If he was a member of the National Liberation Army or of the Partisan Detachments up to 30 June 1943, he is entitled to 3 months' pay.
2. If he was a member of the National Liberation Army, Partisan Detachments, the Yugoslav Army, or the People's Militia between 1 June 1943 and 15 May 1945, he is entitled to 2 months' pay.
3. If he was a member of the People's Militia after 15 May 1945, he is entitled to a month's pay.

Occupational casualties in grade II or III, who do not meet the requirements under Paragraph 1 above, are entitled to a bonus of 2 month's pay.

A militiaman, noncommissioned officer, or officer of the People's Militia, whose service has been terminated as a result of a court sentence or because of a disciplinary offense, or who has been discharged because he applied for discharge or had an unsatisfactory rating, is not entitled to the bonus described in Paragraph 1 of this article. An individual who transfers from the People's Militia directly to another service which provides for a free uniform is not entitled to the bonus described in Paragraph 1 of this article.

Individuals who have received a bonus upon discharge are not entitled to another bonus if they re-enter service in the People's Militia and are later discharged.

Article 29. The federal or republic Minister of the Interior may assign a one-time gratuity of up to 50,000 dinars to the family of an individual who through no fault of his own lost his life in service or as a result of such service.

- 6 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

The federal Minister of the Interior will issue instruction determining under what conditions and to which family members this gratuity is to be given.

Article 30. In justified cases when it is not against the interest of the service militiamen, noncommissioned officers, and officers can obtain approval for up to 3 months' leave without pay. Leave without pay for more than one month may be approved once every 5 years. Approval for such leave is given by the federal or republic Minister of the Interior.

Individuals who have been granted leave without pay may report for duty before their leave has expired. In this case their salary dates from the day they reported for duty.

In the event of a state of preparedness or general mobilization, all rights to leave without pay will cease.

VI. PROVISIONAL AND CONCLUSIVE REGULATIONS

Article 31. Militiamen, noncommissioned officers, or officers of the People's Militia who are serving in the Militia at the time that this decree goes into effect will receive the basic salary of the rank or position they occupy.

Article 32. An officer of the People's Militia who holds a rank for which there are two salary grades will be placed in the initial salary grade if by 1 January 1953 he had spent less than 3 years in this rank, and in the higher salary grade if by 1 January 1953 he had spent 3 or more years in the same rank.

Article 33. Noncommissioned officers of the People's Militia who by 1 January 1953 had spent less than 3 years of satisfactory service in their present rank will be placed in the initial salary grade corresponding to their rank as provided for in Article 8. Noncommissioned officers who by 1 January 1953 had spent more than 3 satisfactory years in their present rank will be placed in the higher salary grade.

Article 34. A militiaman who by 1 January 1953 had served less than 3 years will be placed in the salary grade of militiaman-trainee, grade XVIII. Others will be placed in higher salary grades according to years of service, as provided by Article 11.

Article 35. If, in compliance with Articles 31-34, a militiaman, non-commissioned officer, or officer is placed in a salary grade which calls for periodic pay increases, and he has spent more than 3 years in service corresponding to this grade, he is entitled to periodic pay increases in accordance with Article 13.

Article 36. In determining salary grades and periodic pay increases for militiamen, time served in the following is also recognized:

1. Service with the National Liberation Army, Partisan Detachments, or the Yugoslav Army before 15 May 1945, and on active duty or in organizational work in the National Liberation War.

2. Imprisonment as prisoners-of-war, in accordance with Article 67 of the Law on Service in the Yugoslav Army.

Service described in Paragraph 1 is calculated as double time.

- 7 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

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Militiamen who have been awarded the Remembrance of 1941 Award, (Spartanica 1941) will have service described in Paragraph 1 calculated from 6 April 1941 to 15 May 1945.

Article 37. Excess service over service required for salary grade will count toward promotion to a higher salary grade or toward periodic pay increases.

Article 38. Militiamen, noncommissioned officers, or officers of the People's Militia who are in training in militia schools or military or other schools at the time this decree goes into effect will be placed in the basic salary grade of the corresponding rank or position which they currently occupy.

Article 39. Salaries described in this decree go into effect 1 January 1953. The militiaman, noncommissioned officer, or officer of the People's Militia whose total earnings (basic salary, periodic increase, position allowance, and special allowance) because of this decree become smaller than his previous earnings (salary, periodic increase, rank allowance, position allowance, and cash value of industrial ration coupons) will be paid the difference until his current earnings equal his previous earnings, either as a result of a promotion to a higher rank or salary grade, or through periodic pay increases.

Article 40. This decree becomes effective on the day of publication in the official Yugoslav newspaper (Sluzbeni List, FNRJ).

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- 8 -

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